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EXAMINER

SCOTT, RANDY A

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2109

SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
3 MONTHS	04/12/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/658,896

Applicant(s)

SMITH, THOMAS W.

Examiner

Randy Scott

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE ____ MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 10 September 2003.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on ____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 9/24/2003.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: ____.

Detailed Action

This Office Action is in response to the Application filed September 10, 2003.

Specification

1. The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities:

On line 9 of pg. 3, the term "Personnel are easily able to change" should be preceded with a period, since a new sentence was created with the word "Personnel".

Claim Objections

2. Claims 3, 7-9, 11-12, and 18-20 are objected to because of the following informalities:

On line 6 of claim 3, the term "and web browsing application programs" should be –or web browsing application programs -.

On line 3 of claim 7, the term "different of the plurality of second web pages" should be – a different one of the plurality of second web pages-.

On line 4 of claim 7, the term "different of the authorized users" should be – a different one of the authorized users -.

On line 5 of claim 7, the term "different of the authorized users" should be – a different one of the authorized users -.

On line 1 of claim 8, the term "the plurality of wall-mountable, multiple user-viewable displays" should be – a plurality of wall-mountable, multiple user-viewable displays -.

On line 2 of claim 8, the term "the walls of the room" should be – walls of a room -.

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On line 2 of claim 9, the term "each server" should be – each said server –.

On line 3 of claim 11, the term "and a special-purpose device" should be –or a special-purpose device –.

On line 3 of claim 12, the term "and a wireless network" should be –or a wireless network–.

On line 3 of claim 13, the term "the room" should be – a room –.

On line 1 of claim 18, the term "accessing" should be –said accessing–.

On line 1 of claim 19, the term "accessing" should be –said accessing–.

On line 1 of claim 20, the term "accessing" should be –said accessing–.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

3. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

4. Claim 8 recites the limitation "the plurality of wall mountable, multiple user-viewable displays" in line 1, the term "the plurality of wall mountable, multiple user-viewable displays" is confusing and unclear since there isn't any antecedent basis for the term since a wall mountable display wasn't specified previously in the claim or in independent claim 1.

5. Claim 8 recites the limitation "the walls of the room" in line 2 and the term "the walls of the room" is confusing and unclear since there isn't any antecedent basis for the term since a wall or a room wasn't specified previously in the claim or in independent claim 1.

6. Claim 13 recites the limitation "the room" in line 2 and the term "the room" is confusing and unclear since there isn't any antecedent basis for the term since the particular room in which the embodiment is to be carried out wasn't specified previously in the claim or in independent claim 1.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

7. A person shall be entitled to a patent unless - -

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

8. Claims 1-3, 5-7, 9-12, 17, and 19 are rejected under 35 USC 102 (e) as being anticipated by Underwood et al (Pat # US 7,152,207)

Underwood et al teaches a method including the limitations for a baseline web site that is primarily and ordinarily read-only, having a plurality of web pages being remotely accessible by authorized users through a network via client communication devices communicatively coupled to the network (see spec, sec. 35, lines 49-67, which teaches this limitation because a published website is implemented with a plurality of web pages that can be access using devices connected

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to a wireless network); a mirror web site that is initially a mirror copy of the baseline web site and that is remotely accessible by the authorized users through the network via the client communication devices communicatively coupled to the network (see spec, sec. 35, lines 49-67, which teaches this limitation because a template website (which stores archived or mirror information of a published website and is used to perform the same functions as a mirror website) that contains a mirror or a copy of the information that is stored on the published web site is implemented that can be edited by a user with access to the site using a wireless device such as a PDA over the wireless network); and, a web application running on the mirror web site to accept user-made changes to the mirror copy of the baseline web site in a cut-and-paste manner, one or more administrators being able to authorize the user-made changes such that the baseline web site is periodically updated from the mirror web site (see spec, sec. 36, lines 1-9, which teaches this limitation because the information on the template web site may contain information that has been copied in a cut and paste manner from a file contained in the application, shown in sec. 4, lines 9-12, sec. 5, lines 15-36, sec. 8, lines 12-17, sec. 13, lines 49-57, and sec. 39, lines 3-12, before being copied to the published web site).

With respect to claim 2, Underwood et al teach a method including the limitation for wherein the web application is receptive to additional and replacement data serving as the user-made changes to the mirror copy of the baseline web site in the cut-and-paste manner from other applications running on the client communication devices (see spec, sec. 39, lines 1-12, which teaches this limitation because web-server-hosted applications that generate content that is further copied to the template and published web sites and also receive data from other

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applications within the multi-purpose computing device able to connect to the web, shown in sec. 9, lines 1 - 22).

With respect to claim 3, Underwood et al teach a method including the limitation for wherein the other applications running on the client communication devices comprise one or more of: word processing application programs, spreadsheet application programs, email communication application programs, graphics application programs, scheduling application programs, presentation application programs, streamlining video and/or clip application programs, and web browsing application programs (see spec, sec. 9, lines 1-22, which teaches this limitation because devices, such as PDAs, have applications embedded that are used to access the internet).

With respect to claim 5, Underwood et al teach a method including the limitation for wherein the baseline web site and the mirror web site each have a home web page that is regulated by a secure network connection through the network (see spec, sec. 14, lines 50-67, which teaches this limitation because the template web site and the published web site have an initial home page that the authorized user can only access to make changes through the communications network) and from which other web pages on the web site are accessible via hyperlinks (see spec, sec. 16, lines 6-18, which teaches this limitation because user are able to access different pages on the web sites via hyperlinks).

With respect to claim 6, Underwood et al teach a method including the limitation for wherein the baseline web site and the mirror web site each have a home web page that is

regulated by a secure network connection through the network (see spec, sec. 34, lines 32-51, which teaches this limitation because the template web site has an initial home page that is also displayed on the published web site that the authorized user can only access to make changes through the communications network) and from which other web pages on the web site are accessible via hyperlinks (see spec, sec. 16, lines 6-18, which teaches this limitation because user are able to access different pages on the web sites via hyperlinks).

With respect to claim 7, Underwood et al teach a method including the limitation for wherein the baseline web site further has a plurality of second web pages to serve as electronic notebooks containing information related to and supporting the plurality of web pages (see spec, sec. 15, lines 55-67, which teaches this limitation because template pages are stored that contain information regarding the name of new pages that are to be added to the web site) and different of the plurality of second web pages accessible by different of the authorized users via different levels of access accorded to different of the authorized users (see spec, sec. 8, lines 18-52, which teaches this limitation because specialized access is allotted to different user to various portions of the site using password or other identification techniques).

With respect to claim 9, Underwood et al teach a method including the limitation for providing at least one server to host at least one of the baseline web site and the mirror web site (see spec, sec. 6, lines 27-40, which teaches this limitation because the web sites are hosted by a central server system) and each server communicatively coupled to the network (see spec, sec. 4,

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lines 45-54, which teaches this limitation because the host server is tied to the extranet/private network is implemented for maintenance of the web sites).

With respect to claim 10, Underwood et al teach a method including the limitation further comprising at least some of the client communication devices (see spec, sec. 9, lines 1-9, which teaches this limitation because user's using communication devices may be such devices to access and update the data located in template and published web sites).

With respect to claim 11, Underwood et al teach a method including the limitation wherein the client communication devices comprise one or more of: a computing device, a desktop computing device, a laptop computing device, a handheld computing device, a mobile phone, and a special-purpose device (see spec, sec. 9, lines 1-9, which teaches this limitation because the communication device may be a PDA, cellular phone, or other type of accessing device).

With respect to claim 12, Underwood et al teach a method including the limitation wherein the network comprises one or more of: the Internet, an intranet, an extranet, a virtual private network (VPN), a local-area network (LAN), a wide-area network (WAN), a wired network, and a wireless network (see spec, sec. 4, lines 45-54, which teaches this limitation because the host server is tied to the extranet/private network is implemented for maintenance of the web sites).

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With respect to claim 17, Underwood et al teach a method including the limitation for accessing by an authorized user a baseline web site having a plurality of web pages through a network (see spec, sec. 8, lines 18-52, which teaches this limitation because specialized access is allotted to different user to various portions of the published site using password or other identification techniques), cutting and pasting changes by the authorized user to a mirror web site that is initially a mirror copy of the baseline web site via a web application running on the mirror web site (see spec, sec. 39, lines 1-12, which teaches this limitation because web-server-hosted applications that generate content that is further copied in a cut & paste format to the template and published web sites and also receive data from other applications within the multi-purpose computing device able to connect to the web, shown in sec. 9, lines 1 - 22), and approving the changes by an authorized administrative user to cause the changes to be copied back to the baseline web site (see spec, sec. 8, lines 18-51, which implies this limitation because the published web site is maintained by users having a variety of levels of access and certain users have access to maintain the display of information on the site before it is published).

With respect to claim 19, Underwood et al teach a method including the limitation wherein accessing by the authorized user of the baseline web site comprises remotely accessing the baseline web site through a network via a client communication device communicatively coupled to the network (see spec, sec. 9, lines 1-9, which teaches this limitation because user's using communication devices may be such devices to access and update the data located in template and published web sites).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

8. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103 which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Subject matter developed by another person, which qualifies as prior art only under subsection (f) or (g) of section 102 of this title, shall not preclude patentability under this section where the subject matter and the claimed invention were, at the time the invention was made, owned by the same person or subject to an obligation of assignment to the same person.

9. Claim 4 is rejected under 35 USC 103 as being unpatentable over Underwood et al (Pat # US 7,152,207) in view of Gordon et al (Pub # 2004/0064352).

In reference to claim 4, Underwood et al teach a method including the limitations for a system comprising a baseline website (see spec, sec. 35, as stated above and specified with respect to independent claim 1).

Underwood et al teach all the limitations as disclosed above except for wherein the additional and replacement data comprises scanned-in information from non-electronic, hardcopy media.

The general concept of using the additional and replacement data comprises scanned-in information from non-electronic, hardcopy media is well known in the art as illustrated by

Gordon et al, which teaches a method including the limitation for wherein the additional and replacement data comprises scanned-in information from non-electronic, hardcopy media (see e.g. [0018], which implies this limitation because a scanner is used to input score information into the database containing all league information, which may be published on a web site, as shown in sec. [0026]).

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Underwood et al to include the use of using the additional and replacement data comprises scanned-in information from non-electronic, hardcopy media in order to maximize efficiency of updating content to be displayed on a published web site, as implied in sec. [0015] of Gordon et al.

10. Claim 8 is rejected under 35 USC 103 as being unpatentable over Underwood et al (Pat # US 7,152,207) in view of Shuping et al (US Pat # 6,313,855).

In reference to claim 8, Underwood et al teach a method including the limitations for a providing a system comprising a baseline website (see spec, sec. 35, as stated above and specified with respect to independent claim 1).

Underwood et al teach all the limitations as disclosed above except for providing a plurality of wall-mountable, multiple user-viewable displays for mounting on the walls of the room.

The general concepts of a limitation for providing a plurality of wall-mountable, multiple user-viewable displays for mounting on the walls of the room is well known in the art as illustrated by Shuping et al, which teaches a method including the limitation for providing a

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plurality of wall-mountable, multiple user-viewable displays for mounting on the walls of the room (see spec, sec. 2, lines 44-58, which implies this limitation because a room is implemented for a number of panel displays to display the updated web info).

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Underwood et al to include the use of a limitation for providing a plurality of wall-mountable, multiple user-viewable displays for mounting on the walls of the room in order to improve upon updating pages on a web site, as implied in sec. 2, lines 10-34 of Shuping et al.

11. Claim 13 is rejected under 35 USC 103 as being unpatentable over Underwood et al (Pat # US 7,152,207) in view of Shuping et al (US Pat # 6,313,855).

In reference to claim 13, Underwood et al teach a method including the limitations for a system comprising a baseline website (see spec, sec. 35, as stated above and specified with respect to independent claim 1).

Underwood et al teach all the limitations as disclosed above except for wherein the baseline web site is for primary display on a plurality of wall-mountable, multiple-user-viewable displays for mounting on walls of a room, the baseline web site and the mirror web site locally accessible within the room.

The general concepts of a limitation wherein the baseline web site is for primary display on a plurality of wall-mountable, multiple-user-viewable displays for mounting on walls of a room, the baseline web site and the mirror web site locally accessible within the room is well known in the art as illustrated by Shuping et al, which teaches a method including the limitation wherein the baseline web site is for primary display on a plurality of wall-mountable, multiple-

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user-viewable displays for mounting on walls of a room, the baseline web site and the mirror web site locally accessible within the room (see spec, sec. 7, lines 29-39, which implies this limitation because the wall within the room displays the past web page of a web site and the current page/version of a web site).

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Underwood et al to include the use of a limitation wherein the baseline web site is for primary display on a plurality of wall-mountable, multiple-user-viewable displays for mounting on walls of a room, the baseline web site and the mirror web site locally accessible within the room in order to improve upon updating pages on a web site, as implied in sec. 2, lines 10-34 of Shuping et al.

12. Claim 14 is rejected under 35 USC 103 as being unpatentable over Underwood et al (Pat # US 7,152,207) in view of Shuping et al (US Pat # 6,313,855).

In reference to claim 14, Underwood et al teach a method including the limitations for at least one server to host a baseline web site and a mirror web site, each server communicatively coupled to a network (see spec, sec. 35, lines 49-67, which teaches this limitation because a published website is implemented with a plurality of web pages that can be access using devices connected to a wireless network and a template website (which stores archived or mirror information of a published website and is used to perform the same functions as a mirror website) that contains a mirror or a copy of the information that is stored on the published web site is implemented that can be edited by a user with access to the site), the baseline web site being primarily and ordinarily read-only, the mirror web site being initially a mirror copy of the

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baseline web site (see spec, sec. 35, lines 49-67, which teaches this limitation because a template website (which stores archived or mirror information of a published website and is used to perform the same functions as a mirror website) that contains a mirror or a copy of the information that is stored on the published web site), and remotely accessible outside of the room by the authorized users through the network via the client communication devices communicatively coupled to the network (see spec, sec. 9, lines 1-9, which teaches this limitation because user's using communication devices may be such devices to access and update the data located in template and published web sites, the user's must have authorized access as shown in sec. 8, lines 18-34) ; and, a web application running on the mirror web site to accept user-made changes to the mirror copy of the baseline web site in a cut-and-paste manner, one or more administrators being able to authorize the user-made changes such that the baseline web site is periodically updated from the mirror web site (see spec, sec. 39, lines 1-12, which teaches this limitation because web-server-hosted applications that generate content that are further copied to the template and published web sites, which only authorized users have access to make changes via password access, and also receive data from other applications within the multi-purpose computing device able to connect to the web, shown in sec. 9, lines 1 - 22).

Underwood et al teach all the limitations as disclosed above except for providing a plurality of wall-mountable, multiple user-viewable displays for mounting on the walls of the room and wherein the web application is receptive to additional and replacement data serving as the user-made changes to the mirror copy of the baseline web site in the cut-and-paste manner from other applications running on the client communication devices.

The general concepts of a limitation providing a plurality of wall-mountable, multiple user-viewable displays for mounting on the walls of the room and wherein the web application is receptive to additional and replacement data serving as the user-made changes to the mirror copy of the baseline web site in the cut-and-paste manner from other applications running on the client communication devices are well known in the art as illustrated by Shuping et al, which teaches a system including the limitation providing a plurality of wall-mountable, multiple user-viewable displays for mounting on the walls of the room (see spec, sec. 2, lines 44-58, which implies this limitation because a room is implemented for a number of panel displays to display the updated web info) and replacement data serving as the user-made changes to the mirror copy of the baseline web site in the cut-and-paste manner from other applications running on the client communication devices (see spec, sec. 9, lines 50-59, which implies this limitation because applications are imbedded within the invention for copying and pasting of the updated data to the web pages on the updated web site).

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Underwood et al to include the use of a limitation for providing a plurality of wall-mountable, multiple user-viewable displays for mounting on the walls of the room and wherein the web application is receptive to additional and replacement data serving as the user-made changes to the mirror copy of the baseline web site in the cut-and-paste manner from other applications running on the client communication devices in order to improve upon updating pages on a web site, as implied in sec. 2, lines 10-34 of Shuping et al.

13. Claim 15 is rejected under 35 USC 103 as being unpatentable over Underwood et al (Pat # US 7,152,207) in view of Shuping et al (US Pat # 6,313,855) and Gordon et al (Pub # 2004/0064352).

In reference to claim 15, Underwood et al teach a method including the limitations for a system comprising a baseline website (see spec, sec. 35, as stated above and specified with respect to independent claim 14).

Underwood et al teach all the limitations as disclosed above except for for providing a plurality of wall-mountable, multiple user-viewable displays for mounting on the walls of the room and wherein the web application is receptive to additional and replacement data serving as the user-made changes to the mirror copy of the baseline web site in the cut-and-paste manner from other applications running on the client communication devices.

The general concepts of a limitation providing a plurality of wall-mountable, multiple user-viewable displays for mounting on the walls of the room and wherein the web application is receptive to additional and replacement data serving as the user-made changes to the mirror copy of the baseline web site in the cut-and-paste manner from other applications running on the client communication devices are well known in the art as illustrated by Shuping et al, which teaches a system including the limitation providing a plurality of wall-mountable, multiple user-viewable displays for mounting on the walls of the room (see spec, sec. 2, lines 44-58, which implies this limitation because a room is implemented for a number of panel displays to display the updated web info) and replacement data serving as the user-made changes to the mirror copy of the baseline web site in the cut-and-paste manner from other applications running on the client communication devices (see spec, sec. 9, lines 50-59, which implies this limitation because

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applications are imbedded within the invention for copying and pasting of the updated data to the web pages on the updated web site).

Shuping et al teach all the limitations as disclosed above except for providing one or more scanning devices locatable within the room to generate scanned-in information from non-electronic hardcopy media as the additional and replacement data.

The general concept of a limitation for providing one or more scanning devices locatable within the room to generate scanned-in information from non-electronic hardcopy media as the additional and replacement data is well known in the art as illustrated by Gordon et al, which teaches a method including the limitation for providing one or more scanning devices locatable within the room to generate scanned-in information from non-electronic hardcopy media as the additional and replacement data (see e.g. [0018], which implies this limitation because a scanner is used to input score information into the database containing all league information, which may be published on a web site, as shown in sec. [0026]).

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Underwood et al to include the use of a limitation for providing one or more scanning devices locatable within the room to generate scanned-in information from non-electronic hardcopy media as the additional and replacement data in order to maximize efficiency of updating content to be displayed on a published web site, as implied in sec. [0015] of Gordon et al.

14. Claim 16 is rejected under 35 USC 103 as being unpatentable over Underwood et al (Pat # US 7,152,207) in view of Shuping et al (US Pat # 6,313,855).

With respect to claim 16, Underwood et al teach a method including the limitation for providing a system including a baseline web site that is primarily and ordinarily read-only, having a plurality of web pages being remotely accessible by authorized users through a network via client communication devices communicatively coupled to the network (see spec, sec. 35, as stated above and specified with respect to independent claim 14).

Underwood et al teach all the limitations as disclosed above except for wherein at least some of the client communication devices are locatable within a room.

The general concept wherein at least some of the client communication devices are locatable within a room is well known in the art as illustrated by Shuping et al, which teaches a system wherein at least some of the client communication devices are locatable within a room (see spec, sec. 4, lines 25-39, and sec. 6, lines 45-52, which implies this limitation because the communications devices that are interfaced with the panels may be located in the display room through the communications network).

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Underwood et al to include the use of a limitation for wherein at least some of the client communication devices are locatable within a room in order to improve upon updating pages on a web site, as implied in sec. 2, lines 10-34 of Shuping et al.

15. Claim 18 is rejected under 35 USC 103 as being unpatentable over Underwood et al (Pat # US 7,152,207) in view of Shuping et al (US Pat # 6,313,855).

With respect to claim 18, Underwood et al teach a method including the limitation for providing a system including a baseline web site that is primarily and ordinarily read-only,

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having a plurality of web pages being remotely accessible by authorized users through a network via client communication devices communicatively coupled to the network (see spec, sec. 39, as stated above and specified with respect to independent claim 17).

Underwood et al teach all the limitations as disclosed above except for viewing the baseline web site on one of a plurality of multiple user-viewable displays mounted on walls of a room.

The general concept for viewing the baseline web site on one of a plurality of multiple user-viewable displays mounted on walls of a room is well known in the art as illustrated by Shuping et al, which teaches a method for viewing the baseline web site on one of a plurality of multiple user-viewable displays mounted on walls of a room (see spec, sec. 4, lines 25-39, and sec. 6, lines 45-52, which implies this limitation because the communications devices are interfaced with the panels located in the display room through the communications network).

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Underwood et al to include the use of a limitation for viewing the baseline web site on one of a plurality of multiple user-viewable displays mounted on walls of a room in order to improve upon updating pages on a web site, as implied in sec. 2, lines 10-34 of Shuping et al.

16. Claim 20 is rejected under 35 USC 103 as being unpatentable over Underwood et al (Pat # US 7,152,207) in view of Shuping et al (US Pat # 6,313,855).

With respect to claim 20, Underwood et al teach a method including the limitation for providing a system including a baseline web site that is primarily and ordinarily read-only, having a plurality of web pages being remotely accessible by authorized users through a network

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via client communication devices communicatively coupled to the network (see spec, sec. 39, as stated above and specified with respect to independent claim 17).

Underwood et al teach all the limitations as disclosed above except for wherein cutting and pasting the changes by the authorized user to the mirror web site comprises cutting and pasting additional and replacement data from an application running on a client communication device communicatively coupled to the network to the web application.

The general concept for wherein cutting and pasting the changes by the authorized user to the mirror web site comprises cutting and pasting additional and replacement data from an application running on a client communication device communicatively coupled to the network to the web application is well known in the art as illustrated by Shuping et al, which teaches a method for cutting and pasting additional and replacement data from an application running on a client communication device communicatively coupled to the network to the web application (see spec, sec. 9, lines 50-59, which implies this limitation because applications are imbedded within the invention for copying and pasting of the updated data to the web pages on the updated web site).

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Underwood et al to include the use of a limitation for cutting and pasting the changes by the authorized user to the mirror web site comprises cutting and pasting additional and replacement data from an application running on a client communication device communicatively coupled to the network to the web application in order to improve upon updating pages on a web site, as implied in sec. 2, lines 10-34 of Shuping et al.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Randy Scott whose telephone number is 571-270-1598. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon - Thurs. 7:30-5:00 p.m..

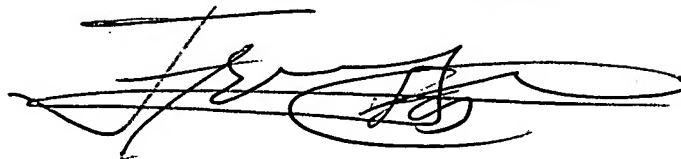
If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Frantz Jules can be reached on 571-272-6681. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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R.A.S.

26 March 2007

FRANTZ JULES
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Frantz Jules', written over a horizontal line.